

Iron County Register

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION: One Year, \$1.50. Six Months, \$0.75. Three Months, \$0.50.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Furnished on Application. Special Terms to Home Patrons.

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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

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TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXVI.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

NUMBER 32.

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A FINE NEW HEARSE of Latest Style, that will be Furnished on Application. Office One Door North of V. Effinger's; also, at Ebrecht's Blacksmith Shop.

The Old Lady Knitting.

Often at window sitting She holds the monotonous knitting. Sometimes a smile on the old face comes. More often a sigh from the heart; And her eye o'er the distance wandering roams. As a tear may unbidden start; Patiently, knitting, knitting. The pillows support her sitting. And though of past life she unconsciously think When lifting her stitches—the needles clink And bring her a glimpse of the sunny days. When reflect the rays, From the busy street. Where friends there meet. Wave her a signal and pass on their ways. For they know that her feet never press on the earth, And they willingly give her a share of their mirth. Where shut in, she lies And she smiles, or she sighs, As she picks up the loops of her knitting. Often at window sitting.

In her quiet room, A dream of the past with the present weaves. At her fancy—loom, And at times, in her lap, her work idly leaves; Then hastens monotonous knitting, To finish the tasks; for the days grow short, And little has life's long labor wrought; And there's always something that's not quite done.

To bind off, before every setting sun. Though ever so wearily knitting. When young folks around her are sitting, Building in future their castles so fair— She hushes her sighs, lest the vibrating air Betray that her spirit is filled with despair; That her aims have been vain; Lesser sunshine than rain; Fewer smiles; many tears; Hopes deferred; newer fears: While at her heart, disappointment is surging the while. It is only her lips that are seeming to smile.

And she picks up the stitches that errors have slipped, Too late to rip out what has been badly knit. And she lists, while with many a tale they beguile, And they think she is cheery, Yea, even quite merry, When saying: "You see how my days are spent? How an old lady's knitting bringeth content. Thus dreamily knitting, knitting, Patient at window sitting?" —New Orleans Picayune.

Some Necessary Legislation.

VAN BUREN, Mo., Jan. 20, 1893. Messrs. Editors—It is with regret mingled with shame, I notice in the Springfield Daily Democrat of Jan. 16th, a tirade against our Legislature on account of proposed legislation regulating corporations. I believe with my experience, and small amount of common sense, I understand what legislation is necessary for the best interests of our great common-wealth at least as well as my bright young friend who edits the Democrat; and I will make the statement without fear of successful contradiction, that the next fight the Democracy of the state has, will not be with Republicans or Populists, but with the Corporations, and principally with the Railroad Corporations. While we are easily first in our tier of states, in everything else, we are undisputedly last as regards legislation governing our corporations.

There are just two conditions confronting us, they are these, we have either got to govern the corporations or corporations govern us.

For instance, Introduced in the 36th General Assembly and it passed and became a law, a bill requiring roads to put in connecting switches, build depots, deliver and receive freight from all other roads crossing theirs at grade. My object was to make the Iron Mountain Road connect with Houck at Williamsville. They have (up to date) simply ignored it, and if we here at Van Buren want to ship goods via I. M. R. R. and Houck's road we have got to ship to Williamsville only; and then get an agent at Williamsville to haul four hundred feet to Houck's depot and reship to our town. If we simply order a bill of lading via Williamsville to Van Buren, they will take it right by Williamsville and clear to Hoxie in Ark., and so via K. C. F. S. & M. Road to Willow Springs and from there to Van Buren by the Current River R. R., carrying it a distance of four hundred miles to get seventy five miles, making three transfers and charging us for the whole distance and all transfers, simply to freeze out Houck. Our Railroad commission is simply a figure-head. They have no authority to redress even the most trivial wrong. I have written them in several instances and the reply has been invariably, "There is no law under which we can redress your wrongs." Let us either pass a law giving them authority to

redress wrongs between roads and shippers; or wipe them out and save the state \$18000 per year. We are not being hurt by the passenger tariff, that is low enough; it is the freight rates, and principally the vast quantities of mixed freight that is shipped in less than car load lots that is eating us up. To this place, 165 miles from St. Louis by rail, we pay on mixed freight, classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 an average of \$1 per 100 lbs., same freight is hauled to Galveston, Texas, for 40 cts. per 100 lbs.; well posted railroad men estimate that mixed freight could be hauled from St. Louis here at an average price of 20 cents per 100 lbs. and a good profit realized.

Again our railroad property is taxed at about one-fifth of its actual value, while all other property in the state is listed for taxation at about three-fourths of its value.

As to express charges, (since the legislature passed the law taxing them on their earnings) they are simply outrageous, being from St. Louis to this place on small packages of merchandise, about 5 cents per pound; but the worst feature is the inequality of charges on same kind of merchandise and of same weight and value, showing that they have no regular charges, but simply put as high as they think the party paying it will stand. I have expressed three suits of clothes from same place to same place on three different days and all weighing same, to wit: about five pounds each, the express charged on one package was 90 cents, one \$1.35 and one \$1.40, and again we ship from here, in season, a great many venison saddles, all to St. Louis, our express charges vary from 2 cents per pound to 5 cents per pound. In view of the facts I am of the opinion that a law should be passed requiring express companies to at least exhibit in their depots a rate sheet.

Again, one would naturally suppose that telegraph lines were built for the accommodation of the public. Such is not the fact however, as the average time of sending a dispatch from here to Williamsville, (about 35 miles) or any point on the I. M. railway, is about 36 hours, (a letter will go in 6 hours), inexplicable as it may seem, the agents are absolutely forbidden to send the dispatch direct, which could be done in one minute, but they must send them to Willow Springs (exactly in the opposite direction) and there they are relayed and take their turn; and the same process is gone through with at Springfield, Kansas City and St. Louis, so it is no wonder it is 36 hours on the road, thereby entirely destroying its usefulness to business men as a means of communication.

I introduced and passed through the Lower House of the 36th General Assembly, laws correcting the evils in both the Express and Telegraph companies, but both were defeated in the Senate.

I am not in favor of any radical legislation that would unsettle business; but that some good wholesome legislation restricting corporations and reducing freight rates is needed, no man who has the welfare of our great state at heart will deny.

The great army of consumers are taxed fully ten per cent. more than they should be on all they buy; is this right? We cry aloud at the high tariff and yet the excessive freight tariff is nearly as bad.

Regards, G. T. LEE.

Bimetallism in Great Britain.

With an air of profound melancholy, the Boston Herald calls attention to the phenomenon of the growth of British sentiment in favor of the employment of silver as a standard of value in common with gold. It is in truth a matter entirely worthy of note, but we are surprised that such a blind and eager organ of the gold monopolists as the Herald should condescend to refer to it as a piece of news, much less to comment on it.

Nevertheless, the fact which our Boston contemporary has just discovered has been apparent for more than a year, and it is becoming more and more apparent every day. The British periodicals and daily newspapers teem with articles in behalf of bimetallism and the overflow finds its way into some of our American publications. The movement has reached the pamphlet stage in England, and when the pamphleteers begin their work, that is a sign that the ordinarily dull understanding of John Bull has been touched.

We have before us one of these pamphlets, and the title will show the far-reaching nature of its contents. It is, "Gold and Silver Money. A Vital Question in Present Systems, and Remedies Proposed; with Tables of Average Prices of Commodities and Silver from 1846 Till 1892." The title is not a whit more comprehensive than the contents of the pamphlet. At some future day we shall

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Royal Baking Powder

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take pleasure in reviewing this pamphlet and presenting some of the arguments and figures with which it teems. To-day our business is with the remarkable change that has taken place in British sentiment during the past year or two—a change that now threatens to destroy the monometallic system which the gold monopolists of Great Britain have been fortifying and strengthening for seventy years.

The London Contemporary Review for December contains an article from the pen of Professor H. S. Foxwell which describes clearly and accurately the present state of public opinion in Great Britain. The first serious proposals for the restoration of silver to its old place in the currency came, as was natural, from India and from Lancashire, where the people were first to suffer from the results of its demonetization. Next the agriculturists joined in the movement, and now, Professor Foxwell says, it is supported by the great bulk of British business men having dealings with silver countries, by the trades union leader, by the majority of economists, and by not a few of the leading bankers and highest financial authorities of Great Britain.

The movement is proceeding in an orderly way. After a three days' debate at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the meeting declared in favor of international bimetallism by the largest vote ever cast in the chamber. Other chambers have taken action, notably the chamber of Edinburgh and Leith, which resolved unanimously in behalf of international bimetallism, and the East India and China section of the London chamber. The leaders of the working classes have also joined in the movement. The Bimetallist League, which has twice sent deputations to the Salisbury government, numbers among its vice presidents about one hundred members of the house of commons, and its membership is increasing every day as the pressure of facts serve to make the meaning and necessity of its policy more clear.

In the course of his article Professor Foxwell makes some remarks in regard to the attitude of a small group of London editors fit admirably the attitude of the little groups in New York and Boston. He says:

In short, the opposition to the bimetallist proposals in this country, so far as it is really active, is confined to a very small area. It is common to say that the city is dead against any scheme for redeeming silver. But the numerous and unrelenting hostility which claims to represent city opinion appears really to represent only the views of a small group of city editors. Their opinion is of great weight with the general public, to whom it comes with all the authority of the great journals to which they contribute; and it is the more effective, because, with a few rare exceptions, these journals are closed to answers from writers on the other side, even when these writers occupy the highest positions in the world of politics and finance. But the real opinion of the city of London has no organized organ of expression. So far as it can be gathered from public meetings and from responsible statements by men of high official or business standing, the expert opinion of the city seems to be at least much divided upon the question, and always inclined to treat it with a gravity and good sense for which we look in vain in the city articles of the leading papers. It is well known that some of the most experienced directors of the Bank of England are avowed bimetallists, and that the difficult and critical character of the present monetary situation is thoroughly recognized in the bank parlor. Reference has already been made to the views of the India and China section of the Chamber of commerce. There is an active branch of the Bimetallist League in the city, under whose auspices a bimetallist resolution was carried in a full meeting at the Mansion house, with a mere handful of dissentients. It is still more noteworthy that the president of the Institute of Bankers, in his recent inaugural address, spoke very strongly upon the necessity of the restoration of the par of exchange between the metals. "The silver question," he said "earnestly demanded some reasonable adjustment and settlement. The British empire acknowledged in some parts a gold standard, and it appeared to be almost a truism to say that these two standards, if they were both to be preserved, should be brought into harmony. The existing system, or rather want of system, was inconvenient and injurious to the merchant, to the private individual, and indeed to every class of the community, since the conflict of the standards tended to introduce risk and uncertainty that could not be estimated and calculated into the ordinary transactions

The Senate Democratic.

The Republicans were obviously outnumbered in the joint convention at the Kansas Legislature that voted for United States Senator on Wednesday last. By refusing to vote they lost their opportunity to contest the admission of Mr. Martin to the Senate. The time and purpose of the joint convention were strictly lawful, and there was an admitted quorum of members present, exclusive of the Populists admitted to seats in the House to which they had not been elected.

It is the present Senate to which Mr. Martin will apply for the seat, as he is chosen to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Plumb, whose place is now filled by Mr. Perkins, appointed by the late Republican Governor. The term will expire with the next Congress. The present Senate may hesitate or refuse to admit Mr. Martin, but it is not probable that any other claimant can be admitted, as no Senator can now be elected in Kansas with any semblance of legality, and the new Senate that will meet on the 4th of March next, will certainly admit Mr. Martin if he shall not be admitted by the present Senate.

The election of Mr. Martin settles the political complexion of the next Senate. There are now 28 Democrats in the body, to which New York, California, Wisconsin and Kansas will each add one, with Kyle certain to vote with the Democrats, making 44; or just half the Senators, and a Democratic Vice-President holding the casting vote. In addition to these, there is more than an equal chance for Democratic Senators from Montana and Wyoming. If Democrats shall be elected in those States, the Senate would stand 48 Democrats, or 2 more than half the whole membership of the body. It is, therefore, entirely safe to assume that the Democrats will organize the next Senate and have a clear majority in favor of thorough tariff reform. —Philadelphia Times.

A Good Record.—"I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ten years," says druggist E. B. Legg, of Fall, Ia., "and have always warranted it and never had a bottle returned. During the past 90 days I have sold twelve dozen, and it has given perfect satisfaction in every instance. It does not dry up a cough; but loosens and relieves it. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. 50 cents and \$1 bottles for sale by P. R. Crisp."

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